WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1821. [NO. 75.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
By BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ☞ Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, and
MEDICINES,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1at78 J. MURPHY.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N.C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

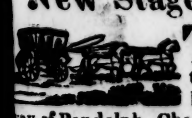
Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

New Stage to Raleigh.



THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, neat made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again. EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

Information Wanted,

OF the children of John Cunningham, deceased, who departed this life in Greenville district, S. C. whose wife was named Jane.—Their youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is now residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken. She is desirous of obtaining any information that will open a correspondence between the widow Jane Cunningham, or John, James and George, children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham. The said Jane was bound or put under the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South-Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the said Jane with her. Any information relating to them will be thankfully received, by

JANE CUNNINGHAM,
Bloomfield, Ken.

☞ Editors of newspapers in Washington City, North and South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular obligation on an orphan child, by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

House of Entertainment,

AT the sign of the Eagle and Harp, west corner of Broad and King streets, and one door north of the Court House, CAMDEN, South-Carolina.

M. M. M'Culloch,

Having recently established himself in the above line, in that elegant house formerly occupied by Col. F. A. Delliesseline, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The house is elegantly situated, large, airy and commodious, fitted for the immediate reception of families and travellers who wish to be retired, particularly for families travelling for their health. His House, Bar and Stables, are always well supplied with the necessary comforts and refreshments for man and horse.

Camden, July 26, 1821. 6wt77

200 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, five Negro men, viz. *Paris, Jacob, Charles, Moses*, and *Cain*. Paris left his owner the 10th of July last; he is full six feet high, yellow complexion, large white eyes, stutters a little when spoken to, about thirty years of age, has a scar over one of his eyes, and is a stout fellow. Jacob is about 45 or 50 years of age, middle size, gray headed, a pleasing countenance, stoops in his shoulders, has a black, smooth skin, with a yellow cast, is a shoemaker and fidler, and can read and write. Charles is about 25 or 30 years of age, five feet 9 or 10 inches high, very black, stutters when spoken to, has a piece out of one side of his nose, is uncommonly fond of spirits, and when intoxicated is very forward and saucy, is remarkably well made, and very straight. Moses is about 35 years of age, about five feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion, bushy head and whiskers, a scar on his upper lip, and a down look. Cain is about 40 years of age, very black, a likely fellow, when he smiles the gums inside are black, is a shoemaker, and can read. The four last named negroes left their owners about the 16th instant. All of them absconded without the least provocation; which induces us to think they will make their way to the North. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the state—or $40 for either of them, if secured so that we get them again; 100 dollars if taken in the state, or 20 dollars for either, so that we get them again. It is fondly hoped that every good citizen will use his best endeavors to apprehend the above negroes, and thereby aid in suppressing one of the greatest evils that our land is threatened with. Letters on the subject directed to Daniel Gallent, White Hall post-office, Mecklenburg county, N.C. will be duly attended to.

WM. B. TAYLOR,
JAMES DINKINS,
DANL. GALLENT,
JAMES M'KNIGHT,
ALEX. GREER.

October 19, 1821. 6wt78

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken, at the customary prices in town.

Swan Tavern for Sale.

Lexington, Rowan Co. N. C.
October 15, 1821.

I WILL sell the Swan Tavern, in this place, and three-fourths of the square on which it stands—216 poles. It is a commodious, convenient house, for an ordinary or private dwelling; has comfortable out-houses, good garden, and fruit trees. Twelve hundred and fifty dollars—one-fourth down, balance, one, two and three years, with interest, (if indulgence is required,) will procure a fee simple and possession of this valuable property in January next.

72 BENJ. D. ROUNSAVILLE.

To Carpenters.

THE subscriber wishes to employ, immediately, two or three Journeymen Carpenters, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given. He will also take two or three lads of good character, as apprentices to the Carpenter's Business. None need apply but such as are sober and industrious.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Salisbury, October 3, 1821.——69tf

A Runaway Negro

WAS taken up and committed to the jail in Lincolnton, N. C. on the 12th of October, 1821. He is about 20 years of age, five feet five and a quarter inches high, is a mulatto, says his name is *Hampton*, and that he belongs to Solomon Locket, of Warren county, state of Georgia. The owner is requested to come forward, agreeably to act of Assembly, and receive him.

JOHN ZIMMERMAN, *Jailor.*

Oct. 27, 1821. 3wt76

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

AUGUST Sessions, 1821: Walter Farris and wife, Mary Beaty, and Jordan Williamson, in right of David V. Wilson, against Samuel Wilson and others, heirs at law of John Wilson, deceased.....Petition for partition of real estate. It appearing to the court that Samuel Wilson, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at our next court to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him. 6wt76r

Test: ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

Desultory.

NEWSPAPERS.

The following advertisement is copied *verbatim* from an old Norwich (England) newspaper, printed by Henry Crossgrove, in the year of 1739:—"This is to inform my friends and customers, that on Saturday next, this newspaper will be sold for a penny, and be continued at that price; but advertisements will be still taken in gratis, as formerly. The reason of my raising it to a penny is, because the number I print is too prodigious great to be given away any longer; and I hope none of my customers will think it dear of a penny, since they shall always have the best intelligence, besides other diversions."

The above paragraph has been copied into many papers, the readers of which, we suppose, marvel how cheap newspapers were in that day, and how dear they be now. They will find, however, on examination, that, in this country at least, they are yet dog-cheap, and indeed too badly paid for—badly, in more than one sense of the word—to afford any thing like an adequate compensation for the capital and labor employed by the publishers, unless an advertising custom assists the support derived from subscriptions. The price of the Daily National Intelligencer to subscribers is three cents and a fraction each, being about fifty per cent. more than the price of the Norwich newspaper in the good old time of Henry Crossgrove. The price of the London newspaper of the present day is *seven pence* sterling, of which more than three pence is for the stamp-duty thereon. But, making that deduction, the price is yet nearly quadrupled since the year 1739, and is more than twice as much as is now paid for any daily newspaper printed in the United States. It may be said, and we admit the truth of the remark, that more labor is bestowed in general on the London prints, and a greater diversity given to their contents—and therefore they are rendered more worth the higher price paid for them. But to this we reply, that if American publishers of newspapers were but just to themselves, they would have it in their power to be just also to their readers. If they received a proper price for their daily or weekly sheets, they would be able to go to greater expense in catering for the public taste, in embellishing their columns with the productions of different hands, and in improving the mechanical branch of the business. It is scarcely credible how many hands are employed in preparing the materials for an English newspaper. For one paper, during the sitting of Parliament, we are informed, a dozen Reporters are employed, of whom it is almost impracticable here to procure one, and still less practicable to compensate him adequately.

We meant, however, at present, only to say, that, in the United States generally, newspapers are as cheap as they were in England fifty years ago, and a hundred per cent. cheaper (the stamp exclusive) than they are there now. *National Intelligencer.*

BALLOONS.

The question is often asked, what is the use of Balloons? We answer, the advantages of an art so recently discovered as Ærostation, are not sufficiently ascertained; but we may confidently expect many benefits from it. At any rate, it is at least "unphilosophical to discourage future trials and improvements, because the uses of this art do not immediately appear." With a moderate wind a Balloon will travel fifty miles an hour, and even thirty without the wind being felt by the æronaut. A small Balloon might be employed to carry a rope from a vessel blown on shore, by means of which the crew might escape. It might be employed to convey persons from places invested and besieged. They serve for important signals at great distances, and to explore from great heights, coasts, armies and fleets. Gen. Jourdan, by means of the information obtained by Balloons, in 1764, gained the memorable victory of Fleurus. The Balloon employed on that occasion, called the Entreprenant, was under the direction of M. Coutel, the captain of Æronauts of Mendon. Etienne, adjutant general of the French army, ascended twice the same day in this Balloon, two hundred and twenty fathoms, and remained each time four hours in the air, observing the positions and movements of the enemy. He conveyed his information by means of notes fastened to arrows. When this enterprize was discovered by the enemy, they opened a fire against the ascending Æronauts, but they were soon out of the reach of their fire. During the same campaign, Balloons, the heaviest of which weighed one hundred and sixty pounds, were prepared for the other armies, and also an Ærostatic telegraph.—*Essex Register.*

LATEST OF LA FAYETTE.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Paris, April 25th, 1821.

My Dear Friend: We have just returned from a visit which has given us much pleasure. This you will readily believe when I tell you it was to the Marquis de La Fayette—a name which will ever be dear to Americans, associated as it is with that of the Father of our Country. We were received by him with the kindness and courtly affability for which he is so much distinguished. Although he is now approaching three score and ten, yet his gait and motions have the sprightliness and agility of a man of thirty, with the exception, however, of a slight lameness in one hip, occasioned by a fall. He is quite tall, being full six feet, if not more—firmly, rather than elegantly built—large, but not corpulent. His upright figure, broad shoulders, and prompt manner, shew that there is still something of the soldier left. He has fine hazle eyes, to appearance entirely unimpaired by age, alternately flashing with the fire of intelligence, or softening into the mild expression of kindness——projecting eyebrows, a high long nose bordering upon aqueline and yet rather fleshy—very fine teeth and a healthy countenance.

His dress was entirely unornamented, and without any badge of nobility, consisting of a short grey surtout with covered buttons, a white vest, blue pantaloons, his linen being without ruffs, and his cravat carelessly tied in a single knot. His residence is very respectably, yet plainly and characteristically furnished; and the room where we were, was decorated in a manner a little calculated to flatter our vanity. On one side of the door hung the Declaration of the Rights of French citizens, as established in '89, exhibited on a single sheet, and set in a plain frame; on the other side of the door, was the Constitution of the United States, similarly executed and framed; and at a little distance from this, was a fine print of Canova's statue of Washington, which I had recently seen at Rome. In reply to an inquiry respecting the strength of the likeness, the Marquis said—in English, which he speaks quite well, that he thought it very good, abating for the artist's desire to make it as perfect a piece of sculpture as possible. He showed us, however, a bas relief in gold upon the lid of a snuff box, which he said he considered the best likeness he had ever seen of the "General," as he familiarly called him. They both bear a strong resemblance to those we commonly see in our country, and that on the box was very like the one in the "Washington Family," with which you are familiar.

The Marquis manifested considerable interest in the affairs of Naples and Piedmont, and made several inquiries concerning them, observing, however, that their behaviour had shewn them unfit for a better government. To a friend, while conversing on the conduct of America to her revolutionary soldiers, he remarked, that *he* had no reason to complain of ingratitude, and that the estate he now enjoyed was the fruit of her generosity. During the era of vicissitudes and troubles in France, his own possessions and those of his lady were confiscated, and he was left almost entirely without resources. Through the instrumentality of Mr. Jefferson, then our Envoy at the French Court, valuable and saleable lands were allotted to him by government for his services. With the avails of these, he purchased back a part of his wife's patrimonial estate, the Chateau of La Grange Blessneau, upon which he lives in retirement and comfort during the recess of the Chamber of Deputies.

Of this body he is at present a member, and, associated with Benjamin Constant, he has a controlling influence in the opposition. The opinion which the royalists entertain of his importance here, is manifest from the strenuous and determined efforts they made, during the last election, to keep him out of the House. But, greatly to their mortification, he was elected from two departments at the same time, so that one seat yet remains vacant in consequence of this struggle.

Perhaps there is no man of eminence in France, now living, with the exception of Talleyrand, who has passed through such vicissitudes, of almost every kind, as La Fayette. But, while Talleyrand has safely wormed his way through, by cunning and duplicity, La Fayette has stood, like a monument consecrated to political virtue, which all have been afraid to violate; or, rather, like an immoveable rock, around which revolutionary tempests have raged in vain, and their billows fallen harmless at his feet.

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM POULSON'S DAILY ADVERTISER.

ON BUTTER.

It is generally a custom among farmers, in the process of making butter, to churn without any regularity of motion; sometimes fast, and sometimes slow. The churn is shifted from one person to another until the butter "comes." But it is not generally known, that an irregularity of motion always, more or less, impedes the process, insomuch that it often becomes tedious, and the churning continues two hours instead of one. Those who wish to have their butter good, and to come quick, "Should by no means," says Mr. Cutbush, "suffer any person to assist them in churning, unless from absolute necessity: for, if the churning be irregularly performed, the butter will, in winter, *go back*; and, if the agitation be more quick and violent in summer, it will cause the butter to ferment, and thus to acquire a very disagreeable flavor." These remarks of Mr. Cutbush agree very well with my own observations. Butter seldom keeps fresh, in the summer, more than two or three days, when there are two or more persons engaged in the churning Cream should on no account be churned in the middle of a summer's day, but only early in the morning or late in the evening. Regularity of motion should be particularly attended to; and the warmer the atmosphere the slower should be the churning. If, during the process, the cream should be heated to 85 or 90°, it will ferment, and the butter will acquire a disagreeable flavor. When the cream is at no time heated to more than 75°, the butter will not only be much harder, but, with the addition of a little salt, will keep fresh considerably longer.

There is one thing of much importance, to which our dairymen seldom if ever attend: Should a gallon of milk be put into a dish, with a foot diameter at the surface of the fluid, and another gallon into a dish with five or six inches diameter, one third more cream may be expected from the former, and of as good quality. Hence, the shallower the dish the more cream will arise to the surface of the milk.

"The consistence of cream," says Thomson, "increases gradually by exposure to the atmosphere. In three or four days, it becomes so thick that the vessel which contains it may be inverted without risking any loss. In eight or ten days more, its surface is

covered over with mucus or bissi, and it has no longer the flavor of cream, but of a very fat cheese." This is a process for making what, in this country, (England,) is called a *cream cheese*. Hence, cream should be well covered and exposed as little as possible to the air. The cause of butter becoming rancid, is its uniting with the oxygen of the atmosphere. Cream also unites with oxygen, which thus thickens it; and when the butter is separated from the cream, the oxygen adheres to the former. Hence, new cream always makes the best butter; and hence rancid butter, when melted and passed several times through charcoal, which has a superior attraction for oxygen, will become as sweet and as good as ever.

The most effectual way to keep butter fresh for a length of time, is to prepare it in the usual way, and encompass it with a thick coat, say two or three inches, of powdered charcoal; in this way, if well prepared at first, that is, freed from every drop of water, it may undoubtedly be kept good for many years.

I will conclude my remarks with an extract from Cutbush's Artist's Manual, a very valuable work, which should be in the possession of every farmer. "There is but very little salt used in the best ebbing butter: but it is a fact that a certain proportion of acid, either natural or artificial, must be used in the cream, in order to ensure a successful churning. Some keep a small quantity of the old cream for that purpose; some use a little rennet, and others a few tea spoons full of lemon juice. Cleanliness in the dairy is at all times an essential requisite." A spoonful of good vinegar to every gallon of cream, will probably be found to answer a very good purpose in hastening the separation of the butter.

ALEXALIAS.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 24.

By the Hercules, Capt. Cobb, which arrived late last evening, in 35 days from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received English papers to the 16th September. The harvest in Great Britain had been much injured by a succession of heavy rains, and a great advance had taken place in the price of Flour. The owners of the ship, we understand, received the intelligence yesterday morning, and immediately despatched expresses in every direction. During the day large quantities of flour were purchased for shipment. Thirty five shillings had been offered in Liverpool, for a cargo of Philadelphia flour, and refused.

It is affirmed, by several editors of Continental Journals, that the Emperor Alexander has positively made his last arrangements for an immediate attack on the Turks, and that he is only waiting for the assent of the other great powers of the Holy Alliance, to whom, as well as to Great Britain, he has specially communicated the nature of his plans and the principles of his policy.

The Paris Moniteur, the official French Journal, says, it is affirmed that the Emperor Alexander, faithful to the principle which forms the basis of the Holy Alliance, will take no decisive step without the previous consent of his high allies; and, on this account, couriers had been sent off to the European courts.

The Moniteur contains an article from Frankfort, dated the 5th instant, stating that the Russians had passed the Pruth; but their presence on the Turkish territory would be no interruption in the existing amicable relations between the Continental Powers. "A Declaration," adds this article, "is shortly expected on the part of the Russian Cabinet, declaring that the operations of the Russian army in Turkey have the same object in view, as the occupation of Naples, by the Austrian army."

The London Courier of the 14th of September says, "with respect to the probabilities of war at the present moment, we have from the first seen no sufficient grounds to justify a strong belief that it would take place."

The Russian Ambassador had left Constantinople, and arrived in safety at Odessa, on the evening of August 13th.

It was reported in London on 'Change, that the Turkish government had offered a free pardon to all the Greeks that would return to their allegiance, within three months from the date of the proclamation.

The plague had made its appearance at Algiers and Morocco. Barcelona remained nearly in its former state.

A naval action took place between the Greek and Turkish fleets on the 25th of July, in the channel between Samos and Chios, which lasted three days, and terminated in the destruction of the latter, consisting of 17 ship of war, and 32 transports with 15,000 troops on board.

In the Morea, the Greeks had been reduced to submission.

A desperate battle had been fought, in which the insurgents had been defeated with a loss of 3,000 men. Tripalitza has been reduced by the army of Ypsilanti.

The people of Madrid were in daily expectation of disastrous events in that capital. Those who had any thing to lose were leaving the city. Gen. Morillo was said to be at the head of a counter revolutionary project. He had been put on his trial. The Minister of War had been dismissed, to satisfy the club, *Fontana d'Or*; and all his colleagues had threatened to give in their resignation in consequence.

The King of England was on his passage from Ireland, having been detained by contrary winds.

The widow of General Moreau died in Bordeaux in August last.

The Duke of Wellington had returned to England. A report was published in the London paper, that a son of Marshal Ney had challenged the Duke, which, in a note from the Duke, under his own signature, is contradicted, in which he says, "the whole statement is false."

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

We have received this morning the Paris papers of Sunday last. They speak with great confidence of the fact, that the Emperor Alexander will not take any steps, with respect to Turkey, but in concert with all his allies, and England is particularly mentioned, though she is not a formal member of the Holy Alliance.

The following is the answer which, it is said, the Reis Effendi have despatched direct to St. Petersburgh.

"1. That all the measures which have been put in force by order of the Porte, in the various provinces of Turkey, have been directed against rebels, without any intention of attacking the Christian Religion.

"2. That the execution of the Greek Patriarch, far from being an assassination of the Chief of the Greek Church, can only be regarded as the just punishment of a traitor. With respect to the outrage offered to his remains, it can only be the subject of accusation against the fanatical populace. It gave great regret to the Porte.

"3. That, doubtless, a just distinction ought to have been made between the guilty and the innocent, in the sanguinary executions which have taken place; but in civil commotions, it happens too often that guilty excesses cannot be prevented.

"4. That the Porte engages to re-construct the churches and chapels which have been destroyed or despoiled; and to make reparation, as far as it shall be in its power, for the disorders which, to its deep regret, have taken place.

"5. That, finally, the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, would be immediately evacuated by the Ottoman forces, and the former order of things re-established, when the rebels shall have been expelled thence, and peace and tranquility restored."

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The accounts from Smyrna state that an engagement between the Turkish and Greek fleet was daily expected. Some Turkish troops were embarking at Scalanova, but were prevented by the Greek fleet appearing off that place. The last accounts mention that both squadrons were in sight of each other off Stanchio, and neither appeared inclined to commence the engagement. The Greek fleet is represented to be from 100 to 110 sail—the Turkish squadron not so numerous, but reinforcements were daily expected from Algiers.

PARIS, SEPT. 9.

Prince Demetrius Commene, who, according to the Journal of Lyons, resided in Piedmont, and was there offered the Crown of the Greek Empire by a solemn deputation, died on Saturday in Paris.—He was a Major General, and a Knight of St. Louis.

Letters have been received from Odessa, dated the 15th of August, which confirm the news of the arrival of the Baron Strogonoff at Odessa, and that of the departure of three Turkish couriers, which were despatched to the chief of the army in Bessarabia, to the Admiral of the fleet at Sebastopol, and to his Majesty the Emperor at St. Petersburg.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"You are no doubt aware that the object of Lord Wellington's visit to Paris was for the express purpose of urging the French government to join us in a league, offensive and defensive, for promptly opposing the projects of Alexander. You are aware of his having had conferences with most of the foreign ministers at Paris; his interviews with the King are said to have been of the most interesting description. My informant asserts that we have offered to restore the old limits of France to the Rhine, Savoy, the Isle of France, and one or two of the West India colonies, on condition that an army should be put in motion towards Austria, while our naval and military forces should co-operate in the Baltic and Mediterranean. Louis is said to have entered into the project, and referred Lord Wellington to the Minister of War. The latter was equally as well disposed; but he proved, by official documents and private information, that there would be no possibility of forming an army to act with effect in such a scheme, while, if put together as constituted by Napoleon, the present dynasty must be sacrificed as a matter of course. The Duke's conference with Pozzi di Borgo had for its object a remonstrance against any addition of territory, or, indeed, a declaration of war on the part of Russia, with a threat, that if Alexander's views were followed up, a general war in Europe must be the consequence. Having failed in our efforts here, it is supposed we shall look to Spain, and those other means of erecting a party in our favor, to which we have so often resorted on former occasions. With respect to the actual state of things between Russia and the Porte, no one here believes peace can be preserved, or that the autocrat will forego the golden opportunity. Nothing can be more popular than the projected war among all classes in Russia; and the best informed persons here say that Alexander is urged on every side to commence hostilities. Nothing, therefore, but unconditional submission on the side of the Turks will lead to a pacification. In this latter case, will the cabinets of London and Paris acquiesce in the new arrangements?"

ODESSA, AUG. 14.

No person here has any doubt that hostilities will speedily commence; it is even thought that the couriers, which have been despatched to the fleet and head-quarters, were bearers of the necessary instructions. A formal declaration by our august sovereign is now looked for.

LONDON, SEPT. 14.

City, one o'clock.—The funds have fallen nearly a half per cent. The decline is ascribed to the very unfavorable weather. The jobbers are speculating on the probability of the ports opening for the admission of foreign corn, and that large sums will be required, which will affect the Exchange; also, that the gold coin must, in some measure, leave the country. The contradictory accounts respecting Turkey and Russia, have likewise an unfavorable effect upon the funds.

We will venture to assert, that no danger of a war menaces the Porte. The speculations and conjectures of the Paris papers, contained in private letters, as they are termed, from Vienna, Frankfort, etc. are entitled to very little confidence. The disturbed state of the Greek provinces is sufficient to justify, as a matter of mere precaution, the concentration of a considerable force along the frontiers of Russia and Austria; though we do not mean to say that nothing more than mere precaution was from the first contemplated.

An article of intelligence from Frankfort, dated the 5th Sept. asserts that the Russians have actually passed the Pruth, and that the declared purpose of the invasion is to restore the tranquility of the Turkish dominions, by bringing the Greeks back to their duty, and compelling the Turks to secure to them the safety of persons and property. The Athenians are said to have sent a deputation to Odessa, for the purpose of conveying to the Emperor Alexander the expression of their hopes, that he will extend to them his favor and protection.

IMPORTANT!—FLOUR!

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 24

We yesterday quoted Flour as current at *six dollars* per bbl. To day it is impossible to fix any price on that article. During the night past, no less than *six* expresses arrived in this city from New-York; the ostensible object of which appeared to be the purchase of Flour.—There was such a rush in the market for this article at an early hour, as alarmed the Factors, and we understood but few sales were made.

The New-York market was drained yesterday by a passenger, who left the ship Hercules, capt. Law, from Liverpool, 60 miles from the land; and was in New-York nearly the whole of the day *incog.*

BEWARE OF QUACKS!

NORFOLK, OCT. 24.

Died, in Suffolk, on Saturday morning last, Mr. *John F. Madan*, tailor, of that town. The death of this citizen furnishes a solemn admonition to the credulous part of the community of the fatal effects of trusting their lives in the hands of quacks and impostors in the healing art; and should it have the effect which it ought in counselling them against the delusion, then we may venture to say, without intending any improper allusion to the deceased, that poor Madan has not died in vain. On the evening preceding his decease, Mr. Madan complained of a headache, which was ascribed to a very probable, and by no means *uncommon* cause. There happened to be at his house, at the same time, a man who had lately gone to Suffolk from this place, calling himself *Doctor O'Hara*, who officiously undertook to prescribe for Mr. Madan's head-ache, and administered so large a dose of the *tincture of opium* to the unfortunate man, that before morning he was a corpse! So insidious was the deleterious dose in its operation, that no alarm was excited on the account of it, and the family were not aware that there was any danger in the case, until Mrs. Madan herself, on awaking in the morning, found, to her inexpressible grief and horror, her husband lying cold and lifeless by her side! The fellow, to whose ignorance and presumption this melancholy event was immediately ascribed, was taken into custody and underwent an examination before Doctor Borland and Mills Riddick, Esq. two of the Magistrates of the place, who held him to bail until a Coroner's Inquest should decide on the cause of Madan's death. The Inquest was to be held on Sunday, at a period subsequent to the date of our information.

OCTOBER 11, 1821.

George Fogleman *vs.* Anthony Noblet. } Action in Baltimore County Court for Seduction.

This was an action by Foggleman *vs.* Noblet for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. It is, we believe, the first case of this nature which has ever occurred in Baltimore county court.

The defendant kept a shop for the sale of ready made clothes—these were mostly manufactured by poor women. Here the plaintiff's wife repaired among the rest for the purpose of obtaining work—of course, she became in this way acquainted with Noblet. This intimacy with her increased from day to day, till at last it ended in her seduction and final ruin. The *seduction* was proved by the most credible testimony. The defendant was a married man with a family of children—and the plaintiff was the father of four children. The moment he discovered the infidelity of his wife, he banished her from his house, and his family was broken up.

The jury, after hearing all the testimony, listening to the arguments of counsel, and sitting nearly the whole of the day, retired to their rooms, and soon returned with a verdict "*for the plaintiff of two thousand five hundred dollars damages.*"

NEW-YORK, OCT. 22.

Distressing accident.—On the 8th inst. Judge Foster, of M'Kean county, (Penn.) was shot, accidentally, by his son. The following circumstances relating to the melancholy event, are copied from the Bellefont Patriot:

"The son had left home for the purpose of hunting wolves; after he had been gone some time, the father went out for the same purpose. As is common among hunters, one of them set up a *howling*, after the manner of a wolf, and was answered by the other. They continued howling in this manner until they approached each other within a very short distance. The father had hid himself behind a log, placing brush upon his back to disguise himself, so that when the wolf, as he supposed, came near enough to shoot, it would not be frightened away. Having raised himself a little for that purpose, the son, observing the motion, fired, taking the object fired at to be a wolf. The ball entered the right side of the neck, and passed out at the left hip. The son, on finding what had happened, took off his coat and vest, placed them under his father's head, and started home for the purpose of getting aid; but his senses had fled before he reached his father's residence; he became deranged, and was found in that situation; not knowing, or having power, at that time, to relate the dreadful and heart-rending tale."

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 10.

Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a fatal accident befel two men, who were employed in cleaning the inlet to the public sewer in Sixth street, below Arch. The one who was below, being overpowered by the foul air, the other, who was at the windlass, exclaimed that he had fallen down in a fit, and descended to his relief. The cries of the second for assistance caused a man, Robert Walter, who, though engaged in the same business, was present then only as a spectator, to descend to rescue them, and several of the by standers assisted to remove the stone from the mouth of the inlet. The two men were so fast clenched that considerable exertion was necessary to separate them. Walter, however, happily effected it, without injury to himself, and, with the assistance of the others, brought them up. In a few minutes afterwards, they both expired, though every effort was made to recover them. Their names were Myers and Dougherty. Both left families to deplore their untimely end.

A horse took fright yesterday afternoon, in Eighth street, near Filbert, and threw his rider, who was killed.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 26.

Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.—The annual exhibition of the New-York institution, for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb children, took place yesterday, at Dr. Mason's Church, in Murray street. At an early hour, the church was completely thronged; such a collection of people, of the first distinction in society, has seldom been witnessed in our city. Mr. Haines opened the proceedings of the Institution, by an address, on its nature, prospects, and the strong claims that it prefers on public patronage. The examination of about sixty pupils then commenced. They passed through all the various stages of the system adopted for their education, with ease, grace, and precision. Specimens of writing were exhibited—the Lord's Prayer was repeated by signs—questions and answers in writing took place, and several exercises in the different parts of speech were exhibited. Great adroitness in figures was shown in several instances; but no part of the exhibition created more lively emotions than the repetitions of several amusing fables and stories, in the manner practised in the school. The whole exhibition was calculated to inspire feelings of confidence in the institution, and to call forth the deepest sympathies of an enlightened and humane community.—*Merc. Adv.*

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, NOV. 13, 1821.

The people of Georgia have decided against a Convention for altering the constitution of that state, by a majority of 13,489; "a result as unexpected," says the Georgian, "as it must be regretted by all who have the welfare and respectability of the state of Georgia at heart." Now, all that the friends of a Convention in this state ask, is, that the question shall be fairly submitted to the people, and if they decide in the negative, it will put the matter at rest at once; their decision will not be opposed. If the people prefer the present system to a better, so let it be. They are sovereign, the arbiters of their own destiny: if they choose to be free they will be free; if slaves, then let them be slaves. But until it is ascertained what is the wish of the people, the West will not relax in their exertions to obtain a Convention: the East may rely upon this. The will of the people must be known, and when known, obeyed.

We are glad to learn that measures are in progress in Mecklenburg, to obtain the sense of the people in that highly respectable county, on the important question which at present divides the state. Delegates, we understand, have been chosen in each militia company in the county, to meet at Charlotte, for the purpose of making known the public sentiment, and of organizing a committee, one of whose duties it shall be, to hold correspondence with committees in other counties, on the subject of a Convention and the interests of the West. It is earnestly to be hoped that all the western counties will follow the example of Mecklenburg. The importance, the necessity, of *doing* something, is obvious to every one: we have *talked* long enough. As a preliminary step, the plan hit upon by Mecklenburg seems to be the most feasible one; but to render it complete, a General Committee should be organized, composed of persons delegated by the counties, to the chairman of which the several county committees might make their reports. This committee would be the centre, at which intelligence from every point would meet. The will of the people would thus be indubitably ascertained, and a system might be devised, by which the whole strength of the West could be embodied and directed to the attainment of the one great object.....the call of a CONVENTION.

RELIGIOUS PAPER.

D. HEARTT, editor of the Hillsborough Recorder, proposes publishing in Hillsborough, N. C. a Religious Paper, to be entitled, *The North-Carolina Evangelical Intelligencer*,—"in which will be given the most important information respecting the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader—occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles, tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness."

It will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper, and will be furnished to subscribers at three dollars per annum, paid in advance, or four dollars, at the end of the year. The editor is promised the assistance of several able divines in conducting the paper; and a liberal patronage will doubtless render it a valuable acquisition to the moral and religious community.

The first number will issue on the first Saturday in January next, if the encouragement be sufficient to warrant it.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

CONSTITUTION of the Moral Association of Mecklenburg County.

Whereas the happiness and prosperity of any community, to a certain extent, depend upon the moral rectitude of its citizens, we are solicitous that every species of immorality amongst our fellow-men should be suppressed; and whereas the laws of our state have specified particular crimes, which expose the perpetrators thereof to certain penalties therein stated; and whereas those laws are not duly enforced: We, whose names are hereunto annexed, do unite together, in special association, under the name and style of the *Moral Association of Mecklenburg County*, having for our object the suppression of vice and immorality amongst our fellow-citizens, and as far as our influence may extend.

For the regulation of our conduct in the prosecution of this laudable purpose, we will attend to the following rules:

1. We will use those measures which may appear to us most prudent and best calculated to reform the transgressor.

2. Every member of this association, when he himself certainly knows, or when he can certainly prove, that any of his fellow-citizens have transgressed such laws of the state which are also infractions of those laws of good order and morality adopted by well regulated communities, is bound to give notice of such offence to those officers of the state who have cognizance of such crimes.

3. To prevent, as far as possible, any indiscretion in complying with the 2d rule, the Association shall choose seven Counsellors, two of whom, or a Justice of the Peace, shall always be consulted before any legal process be commenced.

4. The Association shall meet annually, at such time and place as they may direct; and the meeting shall be opened by prayer.

5. At the annual meeting, a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and seven Counsellors, shall be chosen, for the term of one year.

6. At the annual meeting, the Counsellors shall report to the Association the cases which have come before them, or so much of their proceedings as they may judge conducive to the public good.

7. Any fines which may be recovered from transgressors, shall be placed in the hands of the Treasurer, which shall be subject to the direction of the Association.

8. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to record all the transactions of the annual meeting.

9. The Association shall have power, at their annual meetings, to alter or amend the Constitution, and to expel disorderly members.....two-thirds of the members present concurring in the same.

10. Fifteen members shall form a quorum to do the business of the Society at their annual meetings.

11. That each member, who has subscribed the constitution of this Association, shall be bound to attend with punctuality; and if any member shall absent himself from two successive annual meetings, without giving the Association satisfactory reasons for his absence, his name shall be erased from the list, and he shall not be considered as a member.

To the good citizens of the Western counties of North-Carolina.

Every true patriot, and every enlightened politician, acknowledges the truth of this scriptural aphorism: "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." The experience of former ages, and the history of modern times, have extorted the confession, that no morality is so well calculated to promote the interest of mankind, as that which is taught in the holy scriptures. In this confession, a great point is gained. The problem is solved. Morality is a conformity to the laws of God, and these laws are published in the bible. Hence it is, that whatever men think or say about articles of faith, the law of God is confessed to be HOLY, JUST and GOOD.

This being known to be the public sentiment on this subject, we are encouraged to hope, that every good citizen will countenance every effort to enforce the laws of the state, which sanction the laws of God. Notwithstanding the public sentiment is in favour of the divine law, yet there is too general a dereliction from moral obligation. The numerous law-suits which are found in all our courts, will furnish a strong proof of a departure from moral rectitude. If men were what they ought to be, law-suits would not be so numerous; there is nothing more obvious to the common sense of mankind, than the difference between right and wrong. If fraud or violence be committed by one or more individuals, it sometimes happens that redress cannot be obtained in any other way, than by appealing to the laws of the land. The law was made for transgressors. We have courts, at this time, six weeks in every year, and in many of our counties the dockets are still full; and besides all this, our magistrates are daily issuing warrants, and trying causes. If the view which we have of the origin of law-suits, be correct,—what must be the moral degradation of our citizens?

The profanation of the name of God is not uncommon. If the law says, "the Lord will not hold him guiltless." what should a patriot do? what should a christian do? He should prevent the crime, as far as possible, with the view of preventing the punishment of a human being.

The profanation of the sabbath is too common. Men make their own comments on the laws of Almighty God, and regulate their lives agreeably to their own wishes. What are the exceptions contained in the law? Necessity and mercy. All other exceptions are, therefore, sinful. The whole day must be spent in the holy exercises of religion, except works of necessity and mercy. Shall strangers be permitted to pursue their journies through our streets, or along the high-way, to the manifest interruption of those good citizens who are disposed to keep the laws of God and man? Or shall the inhabitants of our own towns and neighborhoods be permitted, with impunity, to stroll about, on the day of the Lord, publicly setting at defiance the authority of heaven and earth? or will no consideration of the public good rouse us to action, till some fiend will lay his hand upon our persons or estates?

Our civil officers are themselves very deficient,—deficient in moral knowledge,—deficient in moral rectitude. We are happy to say, that there are some honorable exceptions among our civil officers; but truth requires us to say, and benevolence requires that it should be said with regret, that many of them are precisely what they ought not to be.

The best interest of our common country requires a speedy reformation. In this, we will all agree. A question of great moment naturally occurs: How is this reformation to be produced? It will not, it cannot be produced by the vicious. Good men must, therefore, begin this good work. A single individual, of respectable standing in society, can do something; but several individuals, united together in the same design, can do much. Hence it would appear, that all good men, virtuous citizens, and patriots, should unite their force of talents, and of character, to suppress every deviation from moral rectitude, which is rendered penal by the laws of our country. This might be done. This ought to be done. If the moral and virtuous citizens of our towns and counties would determine to put the laws of the state in force, we would soon find that iniquity would hide its hideous head. Men, who do not fear God, would be ashamed to violate the rules of decent society; and good men would take a decided stand in favor of virtue.

Shall we not therefore hope, that the day has come when the good citizens of our country will use the power, which they possess, of putting an end to transgression, and of introducing that golden age, which has been celebrated by fable, and by song, and which has long been foretold by the prophets of the ever living and true God, to consist in the universal prevalence of truth and of righteousness?

With these views and hopes, the Moral Association of Mecklenburg County inform their fellow citizens, that they have already put the laws in force against several transgressors, and that they are determined, in every case which may occur, to require obedience to those laws of the state which are also the laws of morality and good order. They also invite, and even solicit the support and co-operation of all the good citizens of the towns and counties in the western part of the state. The cause is good. A reformation is needed. A reformation can be accomplished, if we are determined, and will persevere in that determination. We have the common sense of mankind in our favor; we have the conscience of every individual in our favor; we have the laws of the state in our favor; and we will have the protection of the Providence of Almighty God, in endeavouring to do good. Why then do we slumber? Why do we hesitate? Why are we afraid that we cannot succeed? If we fail, let us fail "with our shoulder to the wheel," exerting ourselves to the utmost, to raise the moral character of our country, and to increase the happiness of man.

On behalf of the Association, by

SAM. C. CALDWELL, } Committee.
ISAAC GREIR, }

COTTON

Continues to bring from 16 to 17 cents in Petersburg, and something less in Fayetteville. It is highly desirable, as connected with the commercial interests of this State, that our merchants in Fayetteville should exert themselves to equalize so nearly the prices offered in the Virginia market, as to engross the trade of N. Carolina....in the article of Cotton at least. A spirit of competition, grounded on the extent of foreign demands, would soon have this effect.

We have often noted the price of cotton at 15 cents in Charleston, when but 12½ could be obtained in Fayetteville. The reason was obvious. Heretofore the state of N Carolina, compared with S. Carolina and Georgia, knew scarcely any thing of this article as an export. But now, that the planters are generally directing their attention to its cultivation, and that, at least, double the quantity will be offered for sale that has been in any previous year, it is a fair deduction that at our market (Fayetteville) the competition which will naturally be excited among purchasers, will justify the disposal there of nearly all, if not the whole, product of the State.

We again repeat, we would wish to see our trade directed, as far as is consistent with the interests of the community, from Virginia. We have no sectional prejudices to gratify; but we cannot help remarking certain facts...of observing *things as they are.*

The merchants of Petersburg enjoy much the largest portion of the trade of North-Carolina. We send them the products of our soil....we carry them the capital we have to vest in trade.....we bring away the largest portion of their merchandize. *North-Carolina*, not Virginia, is the main spring which actuates the commercial machine in Petersburg. Yet has Petersburg done more to depress the character and value of our circulating medium than any town in the Union. No man doubts this who has examined the rates of exchange in the different markets where our money circulates. We repeat it, we wish to see our trade directed to our own markets. It is practicable—it is feasible. And when this event occurs, then, and not till then, will N. Carolina be sensible of her own MIGHTY resources.

Rate of Exchange—last dates.....North Carolina notes, in New-York, from one to one and a half discount; in Petersburg, from *two to two and a half discount!!!*

[Raleigh Star, Nov. 2.

FROM THE N. YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

Mr. Belzoni, the celebrated traveller in Egypt, has made more discoveries in the remains of antiquity in that extraordinary region, than any, and perhaps all, other modern characters. Many curiosities of great value have been removed by him to England, and exhibited there for the gratification of the British public. Among other things in the collection, is a very ancient mummy, which has excited the attention of at least one poetical genius, who has published the following little poem on the subject, which, for merit, in its own peculiar way, we have rarely seen equaled.

ADDRESS TO THE MUMMY AT BELZONI'S EXHIBITION.

The following lines are from the pen of a master. We never recollect to have met with any thing in the same strain that pleased us so much.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

And thou hast walk'd about, (how strange a story!)
In Thebe's streets, three thousand years ago,
When the Memnonium was in all its glory;
And time had not begun to overthrow
Those temples, palaces, and piles stupendous,
Of which the very ruins are tremendous.

Speak! for thou long enough hast acted Dummy,
Thou hast a tongue—come let us hear its tone;
Thou'rt standing on thy legs above ground, Mummy!
Revisiting the glimpses of the moon,
Not like thin ghosts or disembodied creatures,
But with thy bones, and flesh, and limbs, and features.

Tell us—for doubtless thou canst recollect,
To whom should we assign the Sphynx's fame;
Was Cheops or Cephrenes architect
Of either Pyramid that bears his name?
Is Pompey's Pillar really a misnomer?
Had Thebes a hundred gates, as sung by Homer?

Perhaps thou wert a Mason, and forbidden
By oath to tell the mysteries of thy trade;
Then say, what secret melody was hidden
In Memnon's statue, which at sunrise played?
Perhaps thou wert a Priest; if so, my struggles
Are vain, for priestcraft never owns its juggles.

Perchance that very hand, now pinioned flat,
Has hob-a-nob'd with Pharoah's, glass to glass;
Or dropp'd a ha'penny in Homer's hat;
Or doff'd thine own to let Queen Dido pass;
Or held, by Solomon's own invitation,
A torch at the great Temple's dedication.

I need not ask thee if that hand, when armed,
Has any Roman soldier maul'd and muckled,
For thou wert dead, and buried, and embalm'd,
Ere Romulus and Remus had been suckled;
Antiquity appears to have begun,
Long after thy primeval race was run.

Thou could'st develop, if that wither'd tongue
Might tell us what those sightless orbs have seen,
How the world look'd when it was fresh and young,
And the great deluge still had left it green;
Or was it then so old that History's pages
Contain'd no record of its early ages.

Still silent, incommunicative elf,
Art sworn to secrecy? then keep all thy vows;
But prithee tell us something of thyself,
Reveal the secrets of thy prison house;
Since in the world of spirits thou hast slumber'd
What hast thou seen—what strange adventures number'd?

Since first thy form was in this box extended,
We above gronnd have seen some strange mutations:
The Roman empire has begun and ended,
New worlds have risen—we have lost old nations,
And countless kings have into dust been humbled,
While not a fragment of thy flesh has crumbled.

Didst thou not hear the pother o'er thy head
When the great Persian conq'ror Cambyses
March'd armies o'er thy tomb, with thund'ring tread,
O'erthrew Osiris, Orus, Apis, Isis,
And shook the Pyramids with fear and wonder,
When the gigantic Memnon fell asunder?

If the tomb's secrets may not be confess'd,
The nature of thy private life unfold:
A heart has throbb'd beneath that leathern breast,
And tears adown that dusty cheek have roll'd.
Have children climb'd those knees, and kiss'd that face?
What was thy name and station, age and race?

Statue of flesh—Immortal of the dead!
Imperishable type of evanescence!
Posthumous man, who quit'st thy narrow bed,
And stand'st undecayed within our presence!
Thou wilt hear nothing till the judgment morning,
When the great trump shall thrill thee with its warning.

Why should this worthless tegument endure,
If its undying guest be lost for ever?
O! let us keep the soul embalm'd and pure
In living virtue, that when both must sever,
Although corruption may our frame consume,
Th' immortal spirit in the skies may bloom.

DIED,

In Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C. on Tuesday, the 30th of October last, Mr. HENRY SADLER. Mr. Sadler was a young man of respectable standing in society. The urbanity of his deportment conciliated the esteem and respect of all who had the pleasure of an acquaintance with him. He has left an extensive circle of friends to mourn the loss of an amiable young man, who promised to become a good citizen and a very useful member of society.

At Burlington, New-Jersey, on the 24th inst. at the advanced age of 82 years, the Hon. ELIAS BOUDINOT, L. L. D. President of the American Bible Society, and one of the most eminent philanthropists of the age. We have not time nor room for any remarks on the character of this highly distinguished man, but must content ourselves, for the present, by saying, that "A GREAT MAN HAS FALLEN."

[*N. York D. Adv. Oct.* 26.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES CURRENT.
[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

MERCHANDIZE.	*Quantity rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Bacon	lb.	8	8½
Beef, mess		7	8
fresh		4	5
Beeswax		31	32
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	2 50	3
Peach		60	65
Apple		42	47
Butter	lb.	15	20
Coffee		32	35
Corn	bush.	50	60
Cotton, Upland	100 lb.	15	15 25
Flour, superfine	bbl.	5 50	6
fine		5	
Flax seed	bush.		1 5
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	1 25
Northern		60	70
Hog's lard	lb.	8	9
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	5 50	6
English		5	6
Lead	lb.	9	10
Molasses	gal.	30	35
Oats	bush.	35	40
Pork	100 lb.	4 50	5
Potatoes, Irish	bush.		none
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1 25	1 35
W. Island, 4th do.		90	1
do. 3d do.		85	90
New-England		45	50
Rice	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turks-Island	bush.	85	90
Liverpool ground		90	1
Steel, German	lb.	18	20
blistered		12	14
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	10	11
Loaf	lb.	22	25
Tea, Young Hyson		1 12½	1 25
Hyson		1 20	1 40
Imperial		1 75	2
Gunpowder		1 50	1 75
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	4	4 25
manufactured	lb.	8	15
Tallow		14	15
Wheat	bush.	90	1
Whiskey	gal.	40	41

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

SIGN OF
THE RISING SUN,
CORNER OF KING AND SOCIETY STREETS,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his acquaintances, and the public generally, that the above well known establishment, formerly kept by Mr. *ROBERT BOYCE*, has recently been considerably enlarged, and is furnished in the most comfortable manner for the accommodation of BOARDERS. It contains upwards of sixty rooms. FAMILIES can be furnished with *private apartments.*

The *Columbia* and *Augusta* Stage-Office is kept at this house.

☞ NEW STABLES have been built for the use of the house, which will be provided with trusty and attentive Ostlers. 6wt79

CHARLES H. MIGT.

Charleston, S. C. Oct. 1st, 1821.

Notice.

AS I intend removing in a few days, from my residence in Salisbury, to the Cheraw Hills, S. C.—hoping to solicit the favor of my creditors for a farther indulgence, by pledging myself, from the prospects I have in view, I will be able to discharge all the just demands that may come against me. B. P. PEARSON.

Salisbury, Nov. 12, 1821. 75

Estate of Benjamin Tores.

THE subscriber having, at the last Court of Pleas for the county of Cabarrus, obtained Letters Testamentary and qualified as Executor to the Last Will and Testament of BENJAMIN TORES, earnestly requests all those indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, or they will indiscriminately find their papers in the hands of officers. Those having demands against the estate will present them, duly authenticated as the law directs.

J. L. BEARD, *Executor.*

October 20, 1821. 2wt76

Salisbury Academy.

THE semi-annual examination of the pupils in this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 12th day of December next, and end on Friday following. Parents and Guardians are respectfully invited to attend. The next session will commence on Monday, the 7th of January.

By order. T. L. COWAN, *Sec'y.*

November 12, 1821. 5wt79

To Guardians.

THE Act of the General Assembly of 1820, chapter V. requires Guardians, heretofore appointed, to renew their bonds at the first County Court which shall happen after the first day of January, 1822, and every three years thereafter; and in case of non-compliance with the requisitions of said act, the Clerks of the several County Courts are required to issue a process against all delinquents.

I, JOHN TRAVIS, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cabarrus county, do hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that a strict compliance with the said Act of Assembly will be required in every instance.

JOHN TRAVIS, *Clerk.*

November 3d, 1821. 3wt77

FEMALE Academy at Lincolnton.

THIS institution will open on Monday, the 29th inst. under the direction of Miss *Barbara G. Bryden*, late of New-York. In this institution will be taught—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, projection of Maps, History, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, French, Drawing, Embroidery, and Painting on Velvet according to the present improved method.

From the healthiness of the village and vicinity, and the acknowledged abilities of the teacher, the trustees expect a liberal share of public patronage. 3wt76

JOSEPH E. BELL, *Sec'ry.*

Lincolnton, N. C. Oct. 22, 1821.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

WILL be sold, on the 21st of December next, the Plantation and Lands of the late Wm. L. Alexander, lying on Rocky River, in the county of Cabarrus, containing about one thousand acres. This land is well watered, in a healthy situation, and, in point of fertility, is not excelled by any land in the western part of the state. Upon the premises is a large and convenient Dwelling-House, two stories high; and about two hundred acres of cleared land, now in cultivation. The sale will take place at the dwelling-house, upon a credit of 1 year, 18 months, and 2 years—the purchaser entering into bonds, with approved security.

A. HENDERSON, *Executor.*

Oct. 27, 1821. 5wt78

PROPOSALS

ARE issued for publishing, by subscription, a periodical work, to be entitled "*Selections from the Records of the United Brethren's Church,*" commonly called *Moravian* Church. Since the commencement of the year 1819, a periodical work, authorised by the German Synod of the United Brethren's Church, has been published in Germany, comprising biography, missionary intelligence, and other interesting matter, selected from manuscript accounts, together with occasional gleanings from the early history of that church. It is now proposed to translate into the English language, and to publish in this country, under the auspices of the Conference for Pennsylvania and the adjacent states, a select portion of the aforesaid work, under the above title; and to insert, occasionally, such other recent and interesting matter as may come to hand, in manuscript accounts or private letters, relative to the United Brethren's Church and Missions, particularly in this country.

The members and friends of our little Zion, and those who are interested in the general cause of the Gospel, are affectionately solicited to aid the undertaking by their patronage.

The work is to appear in quarterly numbers of 48 pages, making a volume of four numbers every year; the annual subscription to be one dollar, payable on the delivery of the first number; and the publication to commence as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers has been obtained to justify the undertaking.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Rev'd. Jacob Van Vleck, at Salem, Stokes county, N. C. and also by the United Brethren's ministers throughout the United States.

Nov. 5, 1821. 74

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.
Sept. 15, 1821. 5

STOLEN from my plantation in Rutherford county, on the 30th of last month, a negro boy named JACOB, belonging to the estate of James Rutherford, deceased. He is a chunky, well set boy, about 17 years of age, pretty black, about five feet eight inches high, walks a little awkward, his right eye turns a little up and to the right, his hip is pretty much projected, he bends forward in the back, and has a scar on one of his legs, caused by the cut of an axe.

Fifty dollars reward will be given if said negro is lodged in any jail in this state, so that the subscriber can get him. A handsome reward will be given for the apprehension of the person who committed the theft. 4wt77

MAJOR ROSS ALEXANDER.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Camp Meeting at Hawfields Meeting-house, on Saturday night, the 14th inst. a sorrel MARE, mane and tail of a light color, about five feet two inches high, five years old last spring, a white spot in her forehead about the size of a dollar, had on a plated bit snaffle bridle and martingale, a saddle with plated stirrup irons, behind which was tied a light drab colored great coat, with a large cape, lined with green baize. A store was broken open about ten miles from the meeting house on Saturday evening, and a person by the name of John Moore is missing, and is supposed to have taken the mare. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, of rather a dark complexion, a large head of hair, very black, large whiskers, and a ringworm all round his face, with dark eyes; had on, when he left here, very ragged clothing; and took with him a pair of cassimere pantaloons of a gray color, large legs, and two coats, one a joist cloth, tolerably well worn, and the other a blue bombazette, long-tailed coat, half worn. No other clothing recollected. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said mare to the subscriber, or give information so that she may be obtained.

JAMES STRAYHORN,
5 miles east of Hillsboro'.

Orange County, Oct. 19. 3wt76

Writs Venditioni Exponas.

For sale at this Office.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

BY-PAST TIME.

The sky is blue, the sward is green,
The leaf upon the bough is seen,
The wind comes from the balmy west,
The little songster builds its nest,
The bee hums on from flower to flower,
Till twilight's dim and pensive hour;
The joyous year arrives; but when
Shall by-past time come back again?

I think on childhood's glowing years—
How soft, how bright the scene appears,
How calm, how cloudless passed away
The long, long summer holiday!
I may not muse, I must not dream,
Too beautiful these visions seem
For earth and mortal man, but when
Shall by-past times come back again?

I think of sunny eves so soft,
Too deeply felt, enjoy'd too oft,
When through the blooming fields I roved,
With her, the earliest, dearest loved;
Around whose form I yet survey
In thought a bright, celestial ray,
To present scenes denied; but when
Shall by-past times come back again?

Alas! the world, at distance seen,
Appeared all blissful and serene;
An Eden, formed to tempt the foot
With crystal streams and golden fruits;
That world, when tried and trod, is found
A rocky waste, a thorny ground!
We then revert to youth; but when
Shall by past times come back again?

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

HISTORICAL.

THE CRUSADES.

Extracts from the History of the Crusades, for the recovery and possession of the Holy Land. By *Charles Mills*, London, 1820.

[*From the Missionary.*]

After the destruction of the second temple, paganism became the religion of Jerusalem: but in the fourth century the banner of the cross triumphed over polytheism. Then the star of Islamism rose in the ascendant; and for three ages the holy city was subject to the Arabian and Egyptian caliphs: from these it was wrested by the Seljuk Turks; but, after various vicissitudes, Palestine again reverted to the Egyptians, A D. 1094. Jerusalem, whether in a state of glory or abasement, was esteemed sacred by the Christians. A religious curiosity prompted people to visit those places which the scriptures have sanctified, till it was imagined that there was some peculiar holiness in the very ground of Salem; and consequently the habit of visiting Palestine became strengthened. Restless guilt hoped that pardon might be procured by the pains of pilgrimage, and the sacrifice of prayer, in a land which seemed pre-eminently favoured by the Deity. During the fourth century, Christendom was duped into the belief, that the very cross upon which the Saviour suffered had been discovered; that a living virtue pervaded its substance, of power to heal all diseases, bodily as well as mental, and that it had the marvellous property of never diminishing, whatever portion was spared as relicks to the faithful pilgrim. The purchase of these sacred relicks was another inducement to the pious believer to make pilgrimages to the holy city. The ecclesiastics took every possible advantage of this credulity: from Italy, Germany, Normandy, and the imperial court of Charlemagne, throngs of pilgrims, laden with rich presents, were seen bending their course to the Holy Land, through difficulty and danger; nor could the insults they received from the Moslem and the Turk, when those powers obtained possession of that spot of their devotion, awe them to an abandonment of what they might consider an imperious duty. Long time with a patient endurance they bore, as they were compelled to bear, under the Fatimite caliphs, contumely, capricious tyranny, blows, spoliation and death. At the close of the tenth century, this oppression had mounted to such a height, that pope Silvester entreated the church universal to succour the church of Jerusalem. Pisa was the only city that obeyed the call, and her efforts were mere predatory incursions on the Syrian coast. In the next century, about 1073, Manuel VII. supplicated the aid of pope Gregory VII. against the powers of Islamism. Letters were accordingly sent from Rome to the states and princes of the West, acquainting them with the melancholy fact, that the Pagans were overcoming the Christians, and exhorting them to rise in defence of the unhappy flock. Fifty thousand men prepared themselves, in consequence, to march into the East; but it was preparation only: for it was not till Peter the Hermit, recent from a pilgrimage, in which he had been an eye witness of the miseries of the Christians, began to preach the Crusade, and interested by his rude eloquence both temporal and spiritual principalities, that the enthusiasm of mankind was fully kindled in their behalf. In the council of Clermont, the voice of the supreme pontiff went forth amid a mighty multitude, who listened to the animated harangue of their pastor as to an oracle from heaven. Then burst from the lips of thousands the shout of "*Deus vult!*" which became the celebrated war cry of the crusaders. Then, as with the breath of an earthquake, the moral fabric of Europe was convulsed; the relationships of life were broken; and the bonds of society dissolved. Persons of every rank, age, and condition, assumed the cross. Monks, throwing aside the cowl, issued from the cloister; the warriour from his feudal castle, with his armed vassals; the scholar from his college; and not unfrequently the mother with her infant, disdaining the edict which forbade women from the journey, cast away all scrupulous delicacy, and fearlessly marched in the van of the military armament. Murderers, robbers, and pirates, quitted their iniquitous pursuits, and vowed to wash away their sins in the blood of the infidel: whole nations, indeed, rather than armies, thought they had received the Divine commission to unsheath the sword of the Almighty, and to redeem the sepulchre of Christ, under the guidance of the destroying angel of Sennacherib, who, it was confidently believed, went before them, "and breathed in the face of the foe as they passed."

It was in the year 1096, that the first body of European rabble, styling themselves Champions of the Cross, swept along from France to Hungary. They amounted to 20,000 foot, and only eight horse; and were led by Walter of Burgundy, surnamed the Pennyless. Ardent and impetuous, they calculated not the difficulties of the way. Except a few refugees, they perished miserably in conflicts in Bulgaria. Walter, with the scanty relics of his force, escaped through the woods, found his way to Constantinople, and was promised protection by the emperor Alexius till the arrival of Peter. The second undisciplined division, accompanied by the Hermit himself, pursued the same route. Their atrocities aroused the indignation of the people through whose territories they marched; and, after the most dreadful deeds and sanguinary excesses, they were ultimately exterminated by the Sultan of Nice, in Bithynia, with the exception of three or four thousand. A lofty hill was made of their bones, which remained for many years a warning monument to invading crusaders. The third division, consisting of 15,000 fiery enthusiasts, from Lorraine, the east of France, and Bavaria, were collected by Godeschal, a German; and pursued the usual route through Hungary. Horrible were the outrages they committed; but the king, dreading the fury of desperation to which hostility might further impel them, by stratagem accomplished their ruin. With alternate threats and friendly professions, he induced them to surrender their arms; where they expected pardon, they found retaliation; the Hungarians rushed upon the naked and unarmed multitude, and a few only of Godeschal's people escaped, to spread over the north the tale of woe. The fourth and last of these hordes of desperate savages issued from England, France, Flanders, and Lorraine. Their desperation and resentment threatened the ruin of the whole Hungarian state; but some strange panic, in the moment when success seemed ready to favor their arms, scattered them in precipitate flight: they were pursued by the king and his nobles; and but few of that immense rabble survived to join the forces of the feudal princes of Europe.

To the horrible barbarities of these fanatics succeeded the more regular crusades which, though more orderly, were not less sanguinary. The principal commanders were the celebrated Godfrey, lord of Bouillion; his brother Baldwin; the counts of Vermandois, Blois, and Flanders; Robert, duke of Normandy; Bohemond, prince of Tarentum; Tancred; and Raymond, count of Toulouse. Godfrey united the gentlest manners with the firmest spirit, the amiableness of virtue with commanding gravity; alike distinguished for political courage and for personal bravery, his mind was capable of the grandest enterprizes: his deportment was moral, and his piety fervent: Baldwin was valorous, but selfish, and inordinately ambitious: Stephen of Blois, was an accomplished and brave cavalier; proud, but sagacious: Robert possessed eloquence and skill, but was destitute of prudence, ungenerous, and voluptuous; a more crafty and turbulent spirit distinguished the prince of Tarentum; avarice, the vice of age, was the master passion of the prudent and aged Raymond; but our fancy dwells with romantic delight on the character of Tancred. His ambition was rendered virtue by a generous spirit, by a love of martial achievements, and detestation of stratagem; he was bold and enterprising, averse to treachery and dissimulation. Modesty softened his high-mindedness; and he would have been courteous and humane to all mankind, if the superstition of his age had not taught him that the Saracens were the enemies of God, and that the Christians were the ministers of heavenly wrath. Alexius, the crafty Alexius, though by bribing their avarice, by flattery, or the most consummate art, he succeeded in inducing the other barons to swear fealty to him, never could corrupt the high-souled self-respect of Tancred to do the deed of homage; he singly stood aloof, and either silently declined, or disdainfully refused, to avow himself the vassal of this perfidious ally. Courage in various forms; wisdom, prudence, and skill in endless combinations, appear in the characters and conduct of these renowned leaders of the crusade. The siege and capture of Nice, made nugatory by the treachery of the Greek emperor, who, as the head of the league, claimed and obtained the city, was their first great exploit. The battle and victory of Dorylæum followed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

QUAKERS.

FROM A LONDON MAGAZINE.

I love Quaker ways and Quaker worship. I venerate the Quaker principles. It does me good for the rest of the day, when I meet any of their people in my path. When I am ruffled or disturbed by any occurrence, the sight, or quiet voice of a Quaker, acts upon me as a ventilator, lightening the air, and taking off a load from the bosom. But I cannot like the Quakers, (as Desdemona would say,) "to live with them." I am all over sophisticated—with humours, fancies, craving hourly sympathy. I must have books, pictures, theatres, chit-chat, scandal, jokes, ambiguities, and a thousand whim-whams, which their simpler taste can do without. I should starve at their primitive banquet. My appetites are too high for the salads which (according to Evelyn) Eve dressed for the angel, my gusto too excited

To sit a guest with Daniel at his pulse.

The indirect answers which Quakers are often found to return to a question put to them may be explained, I think, without the vulgar assumption that they are more given to evasion and equivocating than other people. They naturally look to their words more carefully, and are more cautious of committing themselves.—They have a peculiar character to keep up on this head. They stand in a manner upon their veracity. A Quaker is by law exempted from taking an oath. The custom of resorting to an oath in extreme cases, sanctified as it is by all religious antiquity, is apt (it must be confessed) to introduce into the laxer sort of minds the notion of two kinds of truth—the one applicable to the solemn affairs of justice, and the other to the common proceedings of daily intercourse. As truth, bound upon the conscience by an oath, can be but truth, so, in the common affirmations of the shop and the market-place, a latitude is expected and conceded upon questions wanting this solemn covenant. Something less than truth satisfies. It is common to hear a person say, "You do not expect me to speak as if I were upon my oath."—Hence a great deal of incorrectness and inadvertency short of falsehood, creeps into ordinary conversation; and a kind of secondary or laic-truth, is tolerated, where clergy-truth—oath-truth, by the nature of the circumstances, is not required. A Quaker knows none of this distinction. His simple affirmation being received, upon the most sacred occasions, without any further test, stamps a value upon the words which he is to use upon the most indifferent topics of life. He looks to them, naturally, with more severity. You can have of him no more than his word. He knows if he is caught tripping in a casual expression, he forfeits, for himself at least, his claim to the invidious exemption. He knows that his syllables are weighed—and how far a consciousness of this particular watchfulness, exerted against a person, has a tendency to produce indirect answers, and a diverting of the question by honest means, might be illustrated, and the practice justified, by a more sacred example than is proper, perhaps, to be more than hinted at upon this occasion. The admirable presence of mind, which is notorious in Quakers upon all contingencies, might be traced to this imposed self-watchfulness—if it did not seem rather an humble and secular scion of that old stock of religious constancy, which never bent or faultered in the Primitive Friends, or gave way to the winds of persecution, to the violence of judge or accuser, under trial and racking examinations. "You will never be the wiser, if I sit here answering your questions till midnight," said one of those upright Justices to Penn who had been putting law-cases with a puzzling subtlety.—"Thereafter as the answers may be," retorted the Quaker. The astonishing composure of this people is sometimes ludicrously displayed in lighter instances. I was travelling in a stage coach with three male Quakers, buttoned up in the straightest non-conformity of their sect. We stopped to bait at Andover, where a meal, partly tea apparatus, partly supper, was set before us. My friends confined themselves to the tea table. I in my way took supper. When the landlady brought in the bill, the eldest of my companions discovered that she had charged for both meals. This was resisted. Mine hostess was very clamorous and positive. Some mild arguments were used on the part of the Quakers, for which the heated mind of the good lady seemed by no means a fit recipient. The guard came in with his usual peremptory notice.—The Quakers pulled out their money, and formally tendered it—so much for tea—I, in humble imitation, tendering mine—for the supper which I had taken. She would not relax in her demand. So they all three quietly put up their silver, as did myself, and marched out of the room, the eldest and gravest going first, with myself closing up the rear, who thought I could not do better than follow the example of such grave and warrentable personages. We got in. The steps went up. The coach drove off. The murmurs of mine hostess, not very indistinctly or ambiguously pronounced, became after a time inaudible—and now my conscience, which the whimsical scene had for a while suspended, beginning to give some twitches, I waited, in the hope that some justification would be offered by these serious persons for the seeming injustice of their conduct. To my great surprise, not a syllable was dropped on the subject. They sat as mute as at a meeting. At length the eldest of them broke silence, by inquiring of his next neighbor, "Hast thee heard how indigos go at the India House?" and the question operated as a soporific on my moral feeling as far as Exeter.

SLAVE TRADE.

A useful little work called "*The World in Miniature*," published in England, contains some highly interesting, though heart rending facts, in the volume devoted to Africa, respecting the abominable Slave Trade, which, to the shame of the Christian World, is yet carried on to a great extent. The following curious facts are taken from the volume alluded to:—"Frempung, king of the Akemists, and at the same time an intrepid warrior, had heard so many wonderful things respecting the *White Sea-Monsters*, (the European Slave Traders,) that though he resided very far inland, he requested the Danes to send him one of their people to gratify his curiosity. Kamp a clerk, accordingly travelled to his court. When first ushered into the Royal presence, he made a low obeisance, at the same time moving back his foot; on which his Sable Majesty conceived, that like the wild monkies, he was couching for the purpose of making a spring at his head. He therefore fell flat on the ground, under the idea that he should thus escape, and that the strange animal would leap over him. At the same time he called out to his wives for protection! and they immediately formed a circle round him. His Majesty was told that this was only the salutation of the Whites; but he begged that it might be dispensed with in future. He soon began to examine his visitor with somewhat less timidity. At first he took his clothes to be part of his body; and the *queue* of the Dane had led him to suppose that he was a large ape, of a species unknown to him, with a tail growing out of his neck. The white was then required to eat in his presence. In order thoroughly to satisfy himself respecting his real shape, he desired that he might be requested to strip off his clothes. To his utter astonishment he learned that Kamp positively refused to comply in the presence of more than a hundred women, but that he had no objection to show himself undressed to the King alone. On receiving this answer, his Majesty previously submitted to the discussion of his Council of State, (the elders) whether it would be prudent to trust himself alone with a white man. They decided in the affirmative, and the women were ordered to retire. The Dane then stripped. Frempung cautiously approached nearer and nearer; he touched his limbs with fear and astonishment, and at length burst out into the exclamation: "Yes; thou art indeed a man, but as white as the Devil"—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

FAME.

There are few speculations more amusing, and at the same time, in some degree, mortifying, than the different notions of the celebrity of individuals, entertained in different ages and countries. Biographical records are full of local and temporary fame, which are lost in utter obscurity, as soon as the place or period is changed; an *illustrissimus* on one side of a mountain or river, is frequently *nobody* on the other.

"I held," said the gallant and witty Menage, "the beautiful hand of Madame G. for a long time, within both of mine, and on letting it go, the abbe P. observed, *that it was by far the finest work that ever came out of my hands.*"

PRESENTS.

To refuse presents which our friends are desirous of making us, bespeaks a foolish and ridiculous pride; we sometimes do this through an apprehension that we may be obliged to acknowledge the kindness, and to make them a suitable return; or perhaps we think they set but little value upon the favors they wish to do us; in either case, the refusal is but an awkward acknowledgment of their good intentions, and is almost a sure means to deprive us of their friendship.

FROM BISHOP WATSON.

When I was young, I learned my catechism as other boys do; but I never thought either of the truth of the christian religion or of the nature of the doctrine it contained. Afterwards I thought freely on religious subjects, and I found nothing in revealed religion which in any degree lessened the natural notion I had formed respecting the divine goodness, but many things to confirm and enlarge it. I found in truth, and lamented to find in christian churches a tendency to become wise above what was written, to require certain assent to doubtful propositions, to explain modes of being which cannot be explained to beings with our faculties, and to mould the ineffable attributes of God according to the model of human imperfections.

As to the mysteries of the christian religion, it is neither your concern nor mine to explain them; for if they are mysteries they cannot be explained. But our time may be properly employed in inquiring whether there are so many mysteries in christianity as the Deists say there are.—Many doctrines have been imposed on the christian world as doctrines of the gospel, which have no foundation whatever in scripture. Instead of defending these doctrines, it is the duty of a real disciple of Jesus Christ to reprobate them as gangrenous excrescences, corrupting the fair form of genuine christianity.